CAROLINA OBSERVER
And
FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.

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PRINTED WEEKLY
BY A. H. DISMUKES.

TERMS,

THREE DOLLARS *a year, payable in advance.*

☞No subscription will be received for less than twelve months; and any subscriber omitting to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the expiration of the year, will be considered as desiring a continuance. When arrearages are incurred, no paper will be discontinued until such are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

ADVERTISEMENTS *inserted at the rate of sixty cents a square for the first insertion, and thirty cents for each subsequent one.*

☞Every advertisement unaccompanied with instructions, will be continued and charged, until specially ordered to be stopped; and no advertisement, from a distance, will be inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town or its vicinity.

Letters to the Editor must be post-paid.

Selling Off at Cost,

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

China, Glass, & Earthenware,

BELONGING TO THE SUBSCRIBER,

CONSISTING OF

Cut and Plain Glass Tumblers
Wine and Jelly Glasses
Decanters, Quarts and Pints
Pitchers, Plates, Dishes, Salt Stands
China Teapots, SugarDishes, Cream Pots, Bowls, Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers, &c. &c.

With a Very Complete Assortment of

Earthen Ware,

Suitable for town and country trade.

Any person wishing to engage in the above business, may meet with a Bargain, by purchasing the whole Stock.

Country Merchants wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine the Goods.

☞ Packing warranted to go safe

Wm. Tams.

N. B. All those who are indebted to the subscriber, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts.

March 13. 41 3m

Rail Way, at Campbelton.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday, the 24th day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M at the Town House,

The Lot & Warehouse,

together with all the improvements for the contemplated Rail Way attached thereto, situated south of the Bridge at Campbelton, being the property of the late Abrm. Stevens, dec

ALSO

Pew No. 11 in the Presbyterian Church, belonging as above.

Six and twelve months credit will be given, and approved security required.

J. BIRDSALL, Ex'r.

March 13. 41 tdos

Ellis' Mills.

THE well known Saw and Grist Mills belonging to the subscriber, having undergone a thorough repair, are again in complete operation. The access to these Mills is easy; and the Proprietor begs leave to inform the public, that he will shortly have on hand a very extensive variety of the best Lumber, which will be sold on as favorable terms as can be obtained in any part of the county. He would also state, that such grain as is hereafter brought to his Mills shall be ground and dressed in the best manner; and on account of the pressure of the times, the *dues* shall be charged only one *twelfth* instead of one *eighth*, as heretofore.

JOHN ELLIS.

Ellis' Mills, March 19, 1823.

(42 tf)

A TRUNK,

CONTAINING sundry articles of Dry Goods, and some wearing apparel, was left at the Post Office, early last summer by a wagoner, stating it to be for a man who would call for it in a few days.—No application having yet been made, it is thought advisable to make this public advertisement of the circumstance, that the owner may know where to find his property

JOHN MACRAE.

March 20, 1823. 42 tf

Notice.

AT the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Cumberland, March Term, 1823, the subscriber qualified as Administrator on the estate of WILLIAM WARDEN, deceased, late of the town of Fayetteville, merchant—Notice is hereby given, to all persons having demands against the estate of the said deceased, to present them for payment within the time limited by law, or they will be barred of a recovery. Those indebted to the estate by note or otherwise, are required to come forward and make immediate payment.

JOHN M'LERAN, Admr.

Fayetteville, 12th March, 1823.

Further Notice.

ON Monday the 14th of April next, will be offered for sale at Auction, at the store lately occupied by William Warden, decd. on Person street, all his STOCK IN TRADE, consisting of an extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, together with a large supply of Saddlery, Harness Mounting, &c. and a quantity of ready made work in that line.

At the same time, after the sale of the Goods is completed, will be sold the unexpired Lease of the two Lots on Person street, with the Buildings thereon, lately occupied as a Store and Saddler's Shop.

Also, on Thursday the 17th at the Town House in Fayetteville, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, agreeably to an Order of Cumberland County Court, a number of valuable NEGROES, among which is a first rate Saddler. At the same time and place will be sold, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, belonging to the deceased.

Terms of Sale, six months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved Security

JOHN M'LERAN, Admr.

March 12th, 1823 41 4w

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1823.

Duncan Smith vs. *Robert Raiford.* } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,

Levied on a negro man named Jacob, and on one hundred and twenty-two acres of Land on Cross Creek, joining John Blacks—Also, eighty acres on or near the head of the Walker Branch, subject to former levies.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant, Robert Raiford, has removed himself out of the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him—Therefore, ordered by the Court, that there be judgment of condemnation on the property levied on, subject to the plaintiff's final judgment when obtained—and that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that defendant come forward, on or before the next session of this court to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgment will be made final against him.

Test

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Clk.

March 10, 1823. 41 3m

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1823.

ORDERED, That in future this Court will pay no Witness Tickets in State cases, issued from the Superior or County Court, *unless* the Clerk of said Court shall certify upon such Tickets, that the county is properly chargeable with the same.

From the Minutes.

JOHN ARMSTONG, Clk

March 12 41 3m

State of North-Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

Roderick McAuley vs *William Spoon.* } Original Attachment,

Levied on 225 Acres of Land, on the waters of Drowning Creek, near or adjoining Angus Campbell's Lands.

THIS Suit is published that the Defendant may have notice thereof, so that he may appear and defend if he thinks proper.

CORN. DOWD. Clk.

42:3m.

State of North Carolina,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

AN ATTACHMENT was regularly returned to this Court, entitled, "*Lundy Lee* vs. *Randolph W. Latimer*: Levied upon certain Corn and Fodder of the Defendant."

WHEREUPON, it was Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to come forward and replevy and plead by next Court, or Judgment will be entered up against him.

JAMES HOLMES, c.s.s.c.

March 20. 42:7w.

The Bible Society

HAVE on hand, a quantity of

Gaelic & German Bibles,

For sale at very moderate prices, or for gratuitous distribution to such as cannot afford to buy.

JOHN MACRAE,
Librarian.

March 21, 1823. 42 tf

New Commission Shoe Store.

THE Subscriber having taken the old stand in Market Square, formerly occupied as a Shoe Store by the late firm of A. Stevens & Co. gives notice that he has just opened a general and well selected assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

BOOTS and SHOES

of the latest fashions and most approved manufacture.

As he will constantly be receiving fresh supplies, and as he purposes doing a cash business only, those who give him their custom may rely on being supplied at the cheapest rates.

W. L. HAWLEY.

March 12, 1823. 41:3w.

HAY-MOUNT PORTER HOUSE.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the inhabitants of Fayetteville and others, that he has opened a

Porter House

at his store in Hay street, and is prepared to furnish a Relish at any time. From all who may favor him with their custom, good order and gentlemanly behaviour will be expected. JORDAN HOWELL.

March 20, 1823 42 tf

N. B.—J. H. still keeps up his assortment of necessaries for family consumption.

For Sale or Rent,

THAT well known Public House and the Premises situate on Green Street, called

JORDAN'S HOTEL.

For a Tavern no stand is more eligible in this Town, so it has been deemed in times past and present, having been occupied as such for the last forty or fifty years; the lot which extends back to the creek, comprehends a large and valuable

Vegetable Garden,

and in front a beautiful Flower Garden. The Houses are large and commodious The Stabling which is used as an appurtenance to the establishment is new and remarkably spacious and well modelled.

ALSO,

A Lot of Three Acres,

on Lamon-street, near the residence of the Rev. Colin McIver, purchased at the sale of Robert Raiford, adjoining the lots of Messrs. Eccles & Illinghast.

For farther particulars, apply to

John Kelly.

March 20. 42:3w.

STILLS

MADE & MENDED

In the best manner, and at the shortest notice, two doors West of Mrs. Penny's, on Old street, to which place the subscriber has removed his Copper-Smith Shop.—Applications made at the store of Maj. Ayer, or at the Post Office, will be attended to.

JOHN MACRAE.

March 20, 1823. 42 tf

Houses to Rent.

A Dwelling House and Store, at the corner of Exchange square, foot of Hay-Mount.

A new dwelling house on Mumford street, with a good garden attached to it.

A comfortable Brick tenement on North street, with a large Lot, Stables, &c.

A small, but comfortable house, on Ramsay street, formerly occupied by Thomas Moore, Brass founder.—And

A very desirable residence on the Court House square.

JOHN MACRAE.

March 20, 1823. 42 tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has Just Received, and offers for Sale at a Reduced Price.

30 Boxes Garden Seeds,

of a Superior Quality, each Box containing 310 papers of various kinds.

William Nott.

Feb. 13.—7 tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in business under the firm of

Fitzharris & Gallop,

And have taken the New Brick store on Person street, one door east of Messrs. Williams & Co. where they offer at

Wholesale and Retail,

FOR CASH OR ACCEPTANCES,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS.

Extra Black, Blue and Coloured Cloths
Super do do do do
Extra do do Cassimeres
Blue and Mixt Sattinetts
Valencia, Toilinett & Silk Vestings
White and Coloured Marseilles do
Silk and Worsted Ladies' Plaids
Caroline do
Tartan do
Tartan Cloaks
Bombazettes, Assorted
Green Bocking Baizes
Red, White and Green Flannels
White Gauze do
Blankets, assorted
An assortment of Calicoes and Ginghams
Irish Linens and Long Lawns
Irish Sheetings
Thread Cambricks
Jackonet and Mull Muslins
Book and Cambrick do
Black Sarsnets and Sinchews
Green do do
Green, White & Pink Florence Silks
Black Figured Grosvenot do
Black Figured Denaples do
Stripe Silks, assorted
Black Canton and Bandanna Hdkffs.
Company Silk do do
Black and White Silk Lace Veils
Elegant worked do do Caps
Mull Mull and Leno do
Muslin and Thread Lace insertion
Silk and Cotton Laces
Black, Marareen, Blue and Lilack Plushings
do do do do Gimps
Silk and Tabby Velvets, assorted colours
Black, Blue and Coloured Canton Crape Robes
Black, Blue, Green and White Italian Crapes
Nankeen Crapes, assorted
Black Velvet Ribbons, assorted Nos.
Fancy Ribbons, assorted
Green Gauze
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Black and White Silk Hose
do do Black and coloured Worsted do
do do White cotton do
An assortment of Lambs Wool do
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Black and White Silk Gloves
do Fleeced Kid, Black & White do
do Black and Coloured Beaver do
Gentlemens' Beaver & Buckskin do
do Silk, Worsted, Lambswoul and cotton Half Hose
Tortoise Shell and Ivory Combs
Jet Waist Buckles—and many other Articles, which, together with those expected from New York, in a few days, will make their assortment of Goods complete.

Groceries.

Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Malaga and Port Wines
Jamaica Rum and French Brandy
Lump and Loaf Sugars
Gun-Powder, Imperial and Hyson Teas
Chocolate and Green Coffee
Soft Shell Almonds and Muscatel Raisons
Pepper, Spice and Race Ginger
London Mustard, Nutmegs & Cassia
FFF Powder and Shot, assorted, &c.
Saml. Whittemore & Co's Cotton and Wool Cards

A VARIETY OF

Hardware and Cutlery,

Wrought and Cut nails, assorted.
Swede's Iron, assorted sizes.

Lawrence Fitzharris,
Alexander Gallop.

Fayetteville. N. C. Jan. 1, 1823.-31tf

☞**Doct. Thomas Nash** Cameron tenders his professional services to the Inhabitants of Fayetteville and its Vicinity. He has taken the shop lately occupied by Doctor Scott, at which place, or at his brothers John A. Cameron, he may be found by those who wish to employ him.

Sept. 11, 1822. 15 tf

Groceries. &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a Large and General Assortment of

Swede and Russia Iron,

And intends keeping a constant supply of that article.

ALSO,

Prime Green Coffee,
Muscovado Sugar,
Turks Island Salt,
A few Hhds. old Jamaica Rum, &c. &c.

All of which may be had on the lowest terms, for cash, or approved notes at Bank, at 60 days—purchasers may be accommodated in quantity, and will find it to their advantage to call and judge for themselves.

E. Stedman.

Fayetteville, 15th Jan. 1823.

A. SWEETLAND,

MARBLE-CUTTER.

Monuments, Tomb-tables Head-stones, &c.

Hay-Street, Fayetteville, N C.

For Sale,

THAT Valuable & commodious

House and Lot

On Maiden Lane, in the Town of Fayetteville, formerly the property of Abner F Bowell, and now in the occupancy of Charles B. Jones, Esq.—Also, PEW No. 21, on the ground floor of St. John's Church and PEW No 30. on the ground floor of the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville.

John Armstrong.

Jan. 14, 1823. 33 tf

JORDAN'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues at his well known stand, where

TRAVELLERS

will meet with comfortable accommodations. His Stables are equal, if not superior, to any in this State, and are constantly supplied with Forage and Grain of every kind, and attended by faithful and steady Hostlers.

The citizens of Fayetteville are also informed, that he is ready to receive

BOARDERS

on his usual reasonable terms.

Dillon Jordan.

Fayetteville, Jan. 23 1823 34tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a Note of Hand given by Jno. Bain to Neil Shaw, for two hundred and fifty dollars, payable the 1st day of March 1823, and the said Bain is forwarned from paying the said note to any but myself, as the property of said note is in me. The Note is in the possession of Daniel M'Cormick, with whom it was unfortunately left by said Shaw

John Hollingsworth.

March 5th, 1823. 40tf

[illegible]

New York, March 11.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

The arrival from Liverpool of the packet ship New-York brings us London papers of the 8th Jan. containing the important information of the intention of France to march 100,000 troops into Spain, to suppress the liberal principles and national rights established by the Constitution & restore Ferdinand to the legitimate prerogatives of his throne. The die is thus cast, and the only question pending is the momentous issue—on it probably in a very great degree depend the present progress or retrogression of social improvement, and the aggregate of happiness or suffering which many generations years are to impart to a great portion of mankind. Civilized Europe is divided into two distinct, irreconcilable parties, and must remain so until the final annihilation or subjection of one of them terminate the struggle. The potentates and privileged orders of its different nations are arrayed against the people or the great mass of society, and the rights and pretensions of the two admit of so little compromise that force until the issue, must remain the only umpire between them. This arbiter is now to decide the destiny of Spain, and with it, in all probability, the late of revolution in Europe for a long time to come. Taught by the experience of the last thirty years, the sovereigns of Europe now make common cause against innovation and improvement, and if the march of freedom and the rights of man be arrested in Spain, we see little prospect that their footsteps will be traced in the annals of European history until the system of oppression fall by its own weight, or succumb to one great and final, but probably distant, convulsion. If Liberty be driven out of Spain by force of arms, she will find no resting place on the other side of the Atlantic, and we may hail the deity as exclusively our own. To be less figurative, the power that may be successfully employed in restoring the old government of Spain, with its accompanying evils, will doubtless be also directed to arrest and extirpate, as far as practicable, the causes which led to its exercise there, and may call for it elsewhere, and if the legitimate allies do not use it against the press, and every other source of danger arising to themselves from the development and cultivation of the faculties of their unhappy subjects, it will be because they want the wisdom to see and pursue their only secure course. That they may be defeated in their unholy combination every philanthropist must wish, even though blood and confusion attend, as they must, ist failure; and every freeman will join in the prayer even though the success of the cause he favours promises but a partial accomplishment of the great objects which he associates with it. Of the prospect that Spain will be able to resist the French armies we have no accurate means of judging, as it depends wholly on the part taken by the nation in the question at issue, respecting which we have no authentic information. The accounts we have of Spain are chiefly from the French papers, and are coloured according to the bias of their politics. The ministerial prints state the Spanish royalist forces to be encreasing in every part of the Kingdom, and particularly in the north, where they are said to have taken Taragona and besieged Saragossa; while the Constitutionnel leaves us to infer that the Patriots continue their operations unchecked, and that the opposition to the liberal system is merely kept up by a petty Guerilla warfare. There is no evidence of want of confidence existing in the Spanish government, or in the people of the capital; and if we may judge from the Madrid accounts, the war seems rather to be counted than feared. A paper of that capital gives the notes of the Austrian, Russian and Prussian Envoys, demanding their passports, and the answers thereto of the Spanish minister. This correspondence will be found at length below. We perceive little else to notice. The weather in England had been uncommonly cold, and the snow in many parts of the kingdom fell to an unusual depth. Among the deaths of distinguished men we notice those of Dr. Hutton, the great mathematician, and Dr. Jenner, the celebrated discoverer of vaccination.—*Amer.*

Note addressed by the Prussian Minister at the Court of Madrid to Senor San Miguel.

The observations which the undersigned Charge d'Affaires of his Majesty the King of Prussia had the honour to submit, on the 6th current to his Excellency Senor Col. San Miguel, Secretary of State to his Most Catholic Majesty, having been replied to in a manner far from conformable to the wishes of his Court, finds himself under the necessity of executing a very peremptory order of the King, his Master, by declaring to the Spanish Minister that his Prussian Majesty can no longer maintain with Spain relations which, in the present circumstances, would have little conformable to the objects of the sentiments of friendship and interest which the King has invariably manifested towards his Catholic Majesty.

In obeying this order, the undersigned has also to make his assurances that the King, his august Sovereign, will never cease to put up the most sincere prayers for the happiness of a nation which his Majesty, with the deepest sorrow, perceives to be in the road to ruin, and plunged in all the horrors of anarchy and civil war.

I have the honour to request your Excellency will be pleased to transmit me the passports necessary for my leaving Spain; and I renew the assurances of my high consideration.

ANSWER.

I have received the note which your Excellency transmitted to me under date of the 10th; and, contenting myself with stating in reply, that the wishes of the Government of his Most Catholic Majesty for the happiness of the Prussian State are not less ardent than those manifested by his Majesty the King of Prussia towards Spain, I transmit to your Excellency, by royal order, the passports for which you have applied.

(Dated at the Palace, Jan. 11, 1823, and signed with the usual formalities.)

EVARISTO SAN MIGUEL.

THE RUSSIAN NOTE.

The undersigned, Charge d'Affaires of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, has seen with real pain that the answer of his Excellency Senor San Miguel, to his verbal communication made on the 6th of this month, is very far from fulfilling the wishes of which he was the medium.

To place in a still clearer light the justice of the cause which he has sustained, and to cause the benevolent intentions of Russia to be appreciated, I have the honour to address officially to his Excellency Senor San Miguel, a copy of the despatch which I presented to him.

The facts therein recorded are of general notoriety. No reasoning can change them, and consequently the undersigned can have no motive for altering his first communication.

That communication is about to be published to Europe, and Europe will judge between the Powers who are animated by the noble desire of doing good, and a Government which appears to be resolved to fill up the cup of the misfortunes of Spain.

With respect to the determination announced in the note of his Excellency Senor San Miguel, all the responsibility will fall on the heads of those persons who are to be considered as its sole authors; and while the same persons deprive their legitimate Soverign of his liberty—while they deliver up Spain to all the evils of a sanguinary anarchy and by the means keeping up a culpable understanding, endeavor to extend to other States the calamities in which they have involved their own country, Russia can maintain no relation with authorities which tolerate and even excite such disorders.

The undersigned has therefore the honour to requset that his Excellency Senor San Miguel will send to him his passports, adding to them passports for the persons who compose the Imperial Legation at the Court of his Most Catholic Majesty.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to his Excellency Senor San Miguel, the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) The COUNT DE BULGARA.
Madrid, Dec. 28, (Jan. 8.)

ANSWER.

I have received the very insolent note which your Excellency transmitted to me yesterday, the 10th instant, and limiting myself for my sole repy to stating that you have shamefully abused (perhaps through ignorance) the law of nations, which is always respectable in the eyes of the Spanish nation, I transmit, by order of his Majesty, the passports you require, hoping that your Excellency will be pleased to leave the capital with as little delay as possible. I am, &c.

EVARISTO SAN MIGUEL.
January 11.

THE AUSTRIAN NOTE.

The allied Sovereigns, assembled at Verona, have been of opinion that they could no longer remain silent on the misfortunes and disorders which desolate Spain. Their duty & their conscience oblige them to speak, and the undersigned Charge d'Affaires for Austria has had the honour of making known to Colonel San Miguel, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to his Most Catholic Majesty, the sentiments and wishes of the Emperor.

The reply which his excellency gave to this verbal communication proves that the intentions of his majesty have been misinterpreted, and his offers undervalued. The undersigned will not descend to the point of refuting the calumnious insinuations by which it has been endeavoured to distort his real meaning. Very soon Spain and all Europe will be enabled to judge of this. But the Court of Austria is of opinion that its disapproval of the cause of the evils which oppress a noble and generous nation, for which it professes so much esteem, and for which it feels so much interest would not be sufficiently declared if it continued to maintain diplomatic relations with the Spanish government. In execution of his orders, the undersigned, therefore, informs the Secretary of State for foreign affairs that his mission is terminated, and requests that his excellency will have the goodness to forward to him his passports.

On this occasion the undersigned has the honour to offer to his excellency the homage of his high consideration.

[Signed] Count BRUNETTI.
Madrid, Jan. 10.

ANSWER.

I have received the note which your excellency was pleased to remit to me, dated yesterday, the 10th, and having now only to say that the government of his Catholic Majesty is indifferent whether it maintains relations or not with the Court of Vienna, I send you by royal order the passports which you have required. I am, &c.

EVARISTO SAN MIGUEL.

Madrid, Jan. 11.

We (*Journal des Debats*) gave on the 24th inst. the three letters of the Charges d'Affaires of Russia, Prussia and Austria to M. San Miguel, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Spanish government, as well as the answers of that Minister.—

The following is a new document added to those official notes:—

Copy of the letter addressed by the Count de Bulgari, the Russian Charge d'Affaires, to M. San Miguel, dated Madrid January 13.

"Sir—I have received the note which your Excellency transmitted to me, dated the day before yesterday.

The respect which I owe to the forms and principles admitted and consecrated by all civilized nations, prevents me not only from replying to that note, but even from making it known to my government.

"I hasten, therefore, to send it back to your Excellency, for the eyes of the Emperor, my master, must not be disgusted by the perusal of a production which I abstain from characterising, and in which his Imperial Majesty and Europe would look in vain for the slightest evidence of a government which knows how to respect itself. I have the honour to be," &c.

From the Courier.

Paris, Jan. 28.—At two o'clock this day (Tuesday) the doors of the chamber were thrown open, and every seat was soon filled. A deputation from both chambers met his majesty in the gallery of the Louvre, which resounded with cries of "*Vive le Roi!*" The royal family and great officers of state took their usual places according to precedence. The Duchess of Orleans sat in a separate tribune, richly dressed.

His majesty having remained uncovered for a moment, delivered the following speech:—"*Gentlemen*—The length of the two last sessions the short time which they have left you unoccupied, would have made me wish to be able to put off for a short time, the opening of the present. But the regular vote of the expenditure of the state is an advantage of which you have felt all the value; and in order to preserve it, I have counted upon the same devotion which were necessary for me to obtain it. The situation of the interior of the kingdom is improved: the administration of justice, loyally exercised by the juries, wisely and religiously directed by the magistrates, has put an end to the plots and attempts at revolts which were encouraged by the hope of impunity. I have concluded with the Holy See those conventions which were necessary for the formation of the new diocese of which the law authorises the establishment. Every where the churches will be provided with pastors; and the clergy of France, completely organized, will bring upon us the blessings of Providence. I have provided by ordinances, as economy in our expenses required, regular order in the accounts. My ministers will submit to the sanction of the law the account of the expenses of the year 1821. They will furnish you with the statement of the receipts and expenses effected in 182 , and that of the charges and resources to be expected in 1824. It results from these documents, that all prior expense being liquidated, even those which the military preparations have rendered necessary, we enter upon the year 1823 with forty millions of excess upon the accounts open for this year; and that the budget for 1824 will present a balance of receipts and expenses, without requiring the employment of this reserve. France owed to Europe the example of a prosperity which a nation cannot obtain but by the return to religion—to legitimacy—to order—to true liberty. That salutary example she now gives. I have done every thing to insure the security of my subjects, and to preserve Spain from the extreme of misfortune; the infatuation with which the propositions sent to Madrid have been rejected leaves little hopes of peace. I have ordered the recall of my ministers, and one hundred thousand Frenchmen, commanded by a prince of my family, by whom it delights my heart to call my son, are about to march and invoke the God of St. Louis to preserve the throne of Spain to a grandson of Henry IV to preserve that fine kingdom from ruin, to reconcile her to Europe. Our stations will be promptly reinforced wherever maritime commerce requires protection. Cruisers will be sent out on all parts of the coast which may be menaced. If the war be inevitable, I will make every effort to confine its circle and limit its duration. It will only be undertaken to conquer a peace, the attainment of which the present state of Spain renders impossible. Let Ferdinand VII. be free to give to his subjects institutions which they can only hold from him, and which, by insuring their repose, will dispel the just disquietude of France, and hostilities will from that moment cease. I here, gentlemen, before you make this solemn engagement. It was incumbent upon me to submit to you the state of our exterior relations; it was for me to deliberate; I have consulted the dignity of my crown and the security of France; we are Frenchmen, and we shall be always united in defence of such interests."

The *Etoile* of Monday evening contains the following news.—The Duke of Angouleme, Generalissimo of the French army, is to set out in a few days. M. d'Ondenarde, will command the body guards, which will accompany his royal highness. The Marquis of Lauriston sets out in three days. We are assured that the Duke of San Lorenzo will not assist at the royal sitting. The regency of Spain is to enter Catalonia before the French army; Generals Canuel and Dannadieu set off last night for the Spanish army. We are assured that the manifesto of the Spanish government to Europe has arrived at Paris. It is said to be full of wisdom and dignity."

General movements are taking place among the troops in the garrisons; some are going to join the army of observation, and others are coming to replace them.

The minister of foreign affairs has written to M. de San Lorenzo to inform him that his passports are ready. The Duke de San Lorenzo, the Spanish Ambassador, was not present at the opening of session of the Chamber.

Augsburg, Jan. 21.—The last letters which we have received from the frontiers of Russia, continue of a warlike character, inasmuch as the general persuasion is, that the Britannic ambassador Lord, Strangford, will fail in the mission which he has gone to fulfil at Constantinople.

Charleston March, 18.

FROM HAVANA.

Our Papers by the schr. *Marion*, are to the 9th inst.—The only News they furnish, is from Vera Cruz, (dates from thence to the 8th February) relative to the operations of the Republicans, against the Emperor Iturbide.—The most interesting document published, is a Proclamation of the general in chief Guadalupe Victoria, addressed to the different Provinces of the Republic, in which he sets forth in the strongest terms the baseness, ingratitude, and duplicity of the Emperor.—It would seem, that General Echavarri, who, acting under the orders of Iturbide, defeated Santa Anna, at the commencement of the late revolution, has since come into the views of the Republican Chiefs, Victoria and Santa Anna, and, in a Convention of these Military leaders, it has been determined to call a Mexican Congress, for the purpose of putting down the authority assumed by the Emperor, and establishing an independent government.

A letter received by the Marion, dated 10th inst. says—"Business generally is very dull, owing to a variety of causes; a material one, perhaps, is the various rumors respecting the political state of France, Spain and Great Britain, with each other.—The British frigate Hyperion, arrived here yesterday—since her arrival it has been given out that Great Britain has no idea of interrupting the Spanish commerce in this quarter, and that the reinforcement of frigates and a 74, which is amongst the Windward Islands, is to give relief of those which have been for some time on this station. &c.—The Hyperion is last from St. Jago de Cuba, and brings from thence the officers and crew of the Spanish frigate Ligera, which was lost in consequence of the injury she received in the late gale on the Coast of Terra Firma. *Courier.*

In reperusing our late Havana papers, we observe that the inhabitants of the Island of Cuba understand well the object and the consequence of the premeditated acquisition of that colony by the English government, and that they are unanimously averse to such a change. They think that, according to the terms and spirit of the Spanish Constitution, Old Spain has no right to dispose, in favor of a third party, of an inch of Spanish territory; and entertain the hope that so far as relates to Cuba, the government of the United State will interfere, should any power attempt to wrest it by force from the Spanish monarchy.

We find in the accounts from Vera Cruz, re-published at Havana, that the Emperor Iturbide's cause is every day losing ground, his partizans joining the republican chiefs; and that his elevation to the Imperial crown was chiefly owing to the panic with which the Mexican people were struck, when artfully told that a Prince of the royal family of the Peninsula was coming out to reign over them. In admitting the case to be true, they thought it was best for them, out of two evils to choose the least.

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION

William Cray, Esq. H. B. M. Consul at this port, has politely furnished us with the following notice of Custom-House Regulations now in force in Jamaica, applying to the commerce of the United States.

Letter from the Collector of Grenada, dated 23d January, 1823, states that similar documents are required at that Custom-House, from vessels of this country, treading with that Island.

Extract of a letter from the Collector and Comptroller of His Majesty's Custom, dated Custom-House, Morant Bay, (Ja.) 14*th Jan.* 1823.

"The 3d sec. of 3d Geo. 4th cap 44, requires that proof upon affidavit should be given, that the articles exported from the United States, or other foreign parts in America, to the British Colonies, are of the growth, produce or manufacture of the Country where shipped, and a certificate under your hand, that such proof has been produced, should be attached to the clearance of the of the vessel; and we further think it indispensable, that the *particulars* of the cargo, should be inserted in words at length, in the body of the general clearance; instead of merely expressing, (as is now the case,) Lumber, &c, which mode undoubtedly opens a whide field for frundulent practices, and if persisted in, may occasion considerable inconvenience to the improter, as well as the vessel; for in the event of the officers of the customs here having reason to apprehend that the cargo, or any part thereof, is not the growth or production of the country where shipped, such vessel and cargo would be subject to detention until proof was adduced to the contrary."

"A list of men, describing their country and colour, should accompany the clearance.

"A certificate to discharge bonds entered into here, is necessary, the goods landed being expressed in words at length."

Charleston, March 22.

From the W. Indies and S. America.

By the Ship *St. Peter* we received Barbadoes papers to the 28th Feb. a Trinidad paper of the 22d Feb. and St. Thomas papers of the same date. Sir Ralph Woodford has arrived at Trinidad and resumed the government of that Island. Late accounts at Barbadoes from Para, state that Balha was still in the possession of the European Portugnese, but that it was invested by a Brazilian army of 20,000 men. Para and Maranham were tranquil; but it is added that the Independants were about marching against the latter place.

The last news received at S. Thomas from the Spain Main was that Gen. Morales had gotten to Maracaybo, where he was so blocked up by water and by troops on the land, that his surrender was daily expected to happen. He had been defeated, and had only 600 men left. *Mercury.*

Commodore Poter.—By the ship *St. Peter*, we learn that the U. S. schooners *Trial* and *Weazle*, arrived at St Thomas' on the 1st inst and tha remainder of the Commoderes squadron on the 3d. The squadron sailed on the 4th for Porto Rico, and would cruise round that island and afterwards rendezvous at St. Johns, to take in wood and water, previous to their sailing for Cuba...*ib.*

Georgetown, March 22, 1823.

The U. S. schooner Revenge, Lieut. Com. Levy, was lost in going into the Bay of Honduras though the negligence of the Pilot, she had on board nearly 50,000 Specie Dollars, on freight; which, through the exertions of Lieut. Levy, his officers and crew was saved to the owners—though in doing so their own effects were neglected, and much of the individual property of the officers was lost.

The report of the capture of a Piratical schr, by the Revenge, received a short time back from Havana, turns out to have been incorrect. *Intelligencer.*

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. BRIG SPARK.

Norfolk, March 17.

United States' Brig Spark, Capt. Wilkinson, 22 days from Tampico, via Havana, 12 days from the latter, arrived this port on Saturday last. The Spark did not see anything of Com. Porter's Squadron. We learn from Capt. Wilkinson that the Archbishop of Tampic embarked 20th February, on board a Spanish man of war, bound to Spain, in steadfast opposition to the government of Iturbide having rendered him so obnoxious to the Emperor as to cause serious apprehensions for his personal safety. He embarked under an escort of troops.

The Spark has been absent seven months, and during her cruise has lost the following officers and men by fever—which prevailed on board until the 23th December:—Lts. James Nicholson, Walter Newcomb, John B. Fanning, Purser; Midshipman C. T. Wattles; Robert Davis, Captain's clerk; John Weyman, Seamen, Philip Meyrick, ordinary Seaman, and William Wood Marine. The officers and crew of the Spark are now in good health.

The Spark sailed from Havana 7th inst. with a convoy of 10 sail of vessels, amongst which was the ship Cuba, of Salem.

The Spark sailed from Vera Cruz on the 18th and Tampico on the 26th ult.—when she left the former place, it was said, that some negotiations were pending between Santa Anna and Iturbide, and that a proclamation had been issued by the latter announcing the fact, and directing a suspension of hostilities until the issue of some propositions, about to be submitted to him by Santa Anna, should be made known. On the evening of the 20th, the Spanish armed schooner San Pedro captain Hamilton, arrived at Tampico, from Vara Cruz, which brought information that the Imperial flag (without a black pennant*) was flying on both the forts of that place, which was indicative of a pacific conclusion to the negotiations.

In consequence of the troubles in Mexcio, many of the inhabitants have left the country, and others continued to depart by every opportunity, carrying with them all their valuables. There were two vessels lying at Tampico, ready to sail for Havana, full of passengers.

*Capt. Wilkinson states, that the black pennant being displayed with the flag is an index of revolutionary movements.

Domestic.

Washington, March 17.

Considering the decisive and important nature of the late news from Europe, it is surprising how slight an effect it has had in some of the markets on the price of flour, the great staple of our country, which is always more readily affected than any other, by those events in Europe which influence the demand for it both because it is an article of more absolute necessity, and one more perishable than others. In Alexandria, the great Flour mart of the part of the country it rose but 25 cents a barrel, after the receipt of the news; in this city, not more; in Baltimore, we believe not more than fifty cents; and in Philadelphia perhaps seventy five cents. We have seen the time when even a remote probability of the great event which now appears so certain in Europe would have infected our whole mercantile community with the fever of speculation. We would persuade ourselves that the present apathy argues that former imprudence purchased for us that experience which teaches caution. This is probably in part the cause of the present stagnation in our markets, though other causes doubtless assist to produce it. Whatever they are, however, we are not sorry to witness the effect. *Nat. Int.*

Sporting intelligence.—The celebrated horse Cock of the Rock, arrived in town from Vermont, for the purpose of closing with the proposition of Mr. Harrison, to run against a Virginia horse, on the Long Island course, for $5000 "play or pay," in the ensuing races—which will probably be the more matches, bets and forfeits than can be found on record from the one course in the sporting [illegible]. *New York paper.*

A new steam Boat, *Columbus*, commenced running on the Ohio river; she made her first trip to Cahawba on the 25th ult. The Press says, "The Columbus is the largest boat ever on our waters, 175 feet long, and measures 450 tons; accommodations for 40 or 50 passengers; her engine is on the high pressure condensing principle, of 76 horse power, the whole of the best workmanship and cost 80,000 dollars.

HE OBSERVER.

Fayetteville, N. C.

RSDAY, MARCH 27, 1823

e Holy Allies.—In this week's paper readers will find many interesting cts from foreign journals, relative to momentous proceedings of the Allied rdigns in regard to the affairs of n. No intelligence subsequent to by way of New-York has yet been ived, although additional accounts be momently expected. When these arrive, it is highly probable they will ort grave confirmatory of the war- disposition of the European powers, announce the commencement of tal hostilities. The complexion of the vious foreign extracts, in our preceding mns, would seem to warrant that con- clusion. Perhaps the whole archives of diplomatic history could not furnish a sim- ilar correspondence to that of Senor San Miguel with the ministers of the three Monarchs. The representatives of legiti- macy unceremoniously to such unceremoni- ous greetings, seem to resent the indig- nity with considerable personal warmth. The tone and spirit of the several replies of San Miguel are lofty & determined, and should the feeling they indicate be pre- valent throughout the Spanish nation, the friends of Spain and of liberal principles need not fear the result. In these notes, little of the unmeaning jargon of diplo- matic correspondence is perceptible.— There is no mincing, no finical attention to empty forms: but they broadly exhibit the downright, and honest, though per- haps hasty, expression of indignant pat- riotism struggling with resentment for offer- ed insult. If it be the fate of Spain again to draw the sword in defence of her in- vaded territory, she will doubtless make a noble, and we trust, effectual resistance. If, however, the struggle eventuate unfa- vorably, and the efforts of Spain be sud- denly quelled by the intervention of the bayonets of the "social compact," then the degrading system of despotic Metternichism will again overspread the whole European continent, and the poli- tical destinies of millions of human beings be again subjected to the sway of the weak and capricious Ferdinand. In that event, it is not altogether apparent that the *Holy Allies* will confine their views to Continental Europe. The principles of the British government would then form an anomaly in the social system of the Sovereigns; and it is not entirely impro bable, that after subduing the spirit o liberalism in Spain and Portugal, their unholy views would be eagerly directed to a *reformation* of the British constitution. There is something suspicious in the fo- lowing extract; not that we conceive its language actually to have been dictated by the Sovereigns themselves, but from the circumstance of the book from which it is taken being dedicated *by permission* to the Emperor of Austria, and published at Ve- rona during the sitting of the Congress, it is more than likely the sentiments it contains, were decidedly approbated by the assembled monarchs.

"We great and generous mortals, in whose hands the destinies of Europe are now placed, seize the moment now so propitious for eradicating the principle of discord from Europe. God has every where confounded the enemies of order —a million of swords await your signal. Purify society from every discordant and destructive element. Establish every where a gradation of powers and interests; every where a simple hierarchical religion in subjection to the head of the state. The impediments on the continent are now few, and they will give way to the first attempt.—England in her oligarchy, in her sectarianism, and her situation, pre- sents the most formidable obstacles, and a strong opposition may there be antici- pated. *But to a united continent she must absolutely yield—The people themselves are nothing, and the factious nobles will struggle and to maintain their consequence.* They will, however, look at each other with dismay, when the echo of your cannon is heard on the Manzanares; *they will then become an object of contempt* to those whom they have trodden under foot. Consider that the sword was not given to you in vain. The present moment is critical. *Strike while you can!* and the nations, restored to union and peace, will, through a long course of ages, bless the names of their greatest benefactors."

If such be the real sentiments of un- trammelled kingliness, no wonder Eng- land stands aloof. Were she to aid in sub- verting the government of constitutional Spain, it would be essentially forging fet- ters for her own liberties, or in homely phrase, preparing a staff to break her own head. *The English people nothing!!*— How the spirit of gruff John Bull must rise at this! Such a degrading asser- tion is enough to quicken the ire of Eng- lish blood into unquenchable hatred of the *Holy Allies* and all their doings.

From Lima.—The brig Thessalian arrived at Baltimore, in the short passage of 79 days from Lima. It is said the Royalists are in considerable force in Peru, and would probably be able to regain posses- sion. Lieut. Babbit, of the U. S. navy, came passenger in the Thessalian, with despatches for government. The U. S. sh. Franklin, Capt. Stewart, sailed from Quiera for Valparaiso about the first of December. California has displayed the Mexican flag.

Porto Rico Expedition—A New York paper of 15th inst. states that Decoudray Holstein, Baptiste Irvine, and others, con- cerned in the expedition against the island of Porto Rico, have been tried at Curra- coa and sentenced to *thirty years impri- sonment!*

New Appointments.—The President of the United States has lately appointed George Hay to be agent for the collection and arrangement of evidence for carrying into effect that part of the treaty of Ghent which relates to the deportation of slaves. It appears to be generally understood at Washington, that Smith Thompson, the present Secretary of the Navy would be appointed to occupy the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, occasioned by the death of Brockholst Livingston.— The office of Secretary of the Navy it is supposed would be offered to Samuel L. Southward, a Senator in Congress from the State of New-Jersey.

Cultivation of the Vine.—A book has been recently published at Washing- ton on this subject, which is noticed in the National Intelligencer in the following manner:

A small work has lately issued from the press of the enterprising booksellers, Da- vis & Force, of this city, entitled "A Me- moir on the Cultivation of the Native Grape, and the best mode of making Wine," by Maj. Adlum. This is one of those works that have been long required in this country, and that, I conceive, must and will circulate extensively, from the value and importance of the information it contains. The cultivation of the grape, considered as a branch of agriculture, is of much greater importance than it has hitherto been supposed to be. It has been estimated, from correct data, by the au- thor, that an acre of ground would yield 15,000 lbs. of grapes, when, at 6¼ cents per lb. would make

	$973 50
700 gals. of wine, at $1 per gal.	700 00
	1,667 50
Profit,	$1,167 50

If such be the profit of a single acre of ground planted in vines, it must be obvi- ous that scarcely any other branch of ag- riculture could be more productive. And as this, too, can be carried on in connec- tion with other crops, it is a matter of as- tonishment that it has been so long neg- lected in our country. In a political point of view also, its importance cannot be too highly appreciated. 'We pay annually,' says a writer quoted by the author, 'to foreign nations, a sum of money *for wines*, spirits, and materials for making spirits, and *for fresh and dried grapes*, as great as our *whole specie medium*. If, then, the demand of our country for wines and grapes, could be met without resorting to foreign nations for a supply, this immense sum would be retained in the country, and applied to other objects of industry and national wealth. These are subjects, how- ever, at which I can but barely glance.— Time will not allow me to enlarge upon them. The indigenous plants are very numerous throughout the United States; in almost every latitude and soil they are to be found springing up, and spreading out in the richest profusion. The most of these, says our author, are capable, by proper cultivation, of yielding a wine *superior to the best cider, as a wholesome beverage, and equal to most imported wines.*' But these he very correctly asserts, are diminishing daily, from the progress of improvement and the rapid increase of po- pulation; and, if not attended to in time, will become altogether extinct.' To a- vert this evil, which might ultimately be deeply lamented, Maj. Adlum has, I un- derstand, devoted a considerable portion of his life to the propogation of the native grape, and the fabrication of native wine. This wine I have drank, and, with many others, have no hesitation in saying, that it is not at all interior to most of the for- eign wines we receive, and that the grapes themselves are excellent for the table.

The object of the present little work is to diffuse a knowledge of the mode of cultivating the grape and of making wine, the want of which, it is presumed, has been the cause why so little attention has been paid to this very valuable production of the vegetable kingdom. The informa- tion, which the author has condensed and embodied in a few pages, will be found highly useful to all who wish to add to their wheath or their gratification, and will, I sincerely hope, be the means of ex- tending the cultivation of this very valua- ble production of our country. To those who have gardens, as well as those who have farms, or country seats, it must be delightful to have their vacant grounds bespread with vine covered arbors, and to be able to regale their friends with the luscious fruit, and the not less luscious juice of the grape. It would be, indeed, to realize the delicious picture of beautiful France, and to make this coun- try still more lovely, more independent, and more happy. VETIS.

Salisbury, March 18.

Another successful operation for con- genital cataract, that is, for one born blind, has been recently performed by Dr. Beck- with, lately of this place, and now removed to Raleigh. The subject, a young man of nineteen years of age, was seen by us, before and since the operation. He was totally blind, and is now so far recovered, as to distinguish readily considerably mi- nute objects, and to walk abroad without assistance. His eyes appear perfectly clear, and are daily acquiring strength. The operation was performed in a few moments, was attended with little pain, and succeeded by no inflammation. The success which has attended the various cases operated on by Dr. Beckwith, we believe unparallelled; and the spirit of kindness and benevolence he has mani- fested towards those who were laboring under the complicated evils of poverty & blindness, we trust will bring upon him "the blessings of those who were ready to perish."—*Carolinian.*

The wisdom of the law passed at the last session of our legislature, for the pro- motion of Agriculture and Household Manufactures is daily becoming more ap- parent. Agricultural Societies are spring- ing into existence in various parts of the state; and a spirit has been excited which promises the most cheering results. Too long has our state been contented to trudge along in the old and beaten track, reckless whether it were the right or wrong one: our system of agriculture is, perhaps, nearly the same it was a century ago, when the farmer had little else to do than cast in his seed, and the the vigor and richness of the virgin soil produced him his anticipated crop. But times and circumstances have changed; and in res- pect to our agriculture, we should change with them, or our farmers will still be seeking for new land in the wilderness, when with a little trouble they might have as good as new at home. Our *old fields*, notwithstanding they have been worn out, may be recovered; and all our lands by a judicious collection and application of manures, and by an enlightened system of culture, may be trebled in value, if fertility be a criterion of worth.—*Ib.*

Elizabeth-City, March 18.

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEIT NOTES!

A man by the name of *Andrew Rob- ertson*, a resident of the upper or northern- most part of Camden county, was repre- hended in this town on Saturday last, for passing counterfeit money; he had suc- ceeded in pasaing one $5 note, on the Bank of Cape-Fear, at a store in town without suspicion—out of which he got $4, 50 change in good money; not satisfi- ed, and encouraged by his success, return- ed to the same place and offered another $5 bill of the same kind, for payment of some small article—change being scarce, the gentleman asked him for the change he had recently given him, he replied he had laid it out, being asked where, he began to equivocate and said he did not know, this with the appearance of the bill, excited suspicion in the mind of the merchant, who offered to go with him to the place where he had laid out the change, which he refused, and on pre- tending to examine his pockets again found the same bills with some other small change. Application was immedi- ately made to a Magistrate, who caused him to be arrested, examined him, and committed him to jail, to await his trial at the Superior Court of this county in April next. A young man by the name of *Hall*, from the same neighborhood, also made an attempt to pass a $5 note of the same description, but was unsuccessful, who while the Magistrate was about appre- hending *Robertson* took the alarm, mounted his horse and pushed for the *back* homewards; frequently looking behind to see that his wake was clear—a little more fleetness in his gait would have re- minded us of John Gilpin's race. We hope this will at least put a check to, if not entirely stop, the distribution of this kind of money, with which our citizens have been repeatedly imposed upon, by men who when detected in passing it, have affected to be illiterate and incapable of discriminating between the good and bad notes. These two $5 notes ta- ken from Robertson, are signed by John Loudon, President, and R. Bradely, Cash- ier—but so badly executed, that the slightest scrutiny would detect the fraud; the appearance of the paper is also bad, it has rather a greenish hue; there are several of them now in town, one was shewn to us yesterday. *Star*

Wilmington, March 22.

A negro fellow by the name o Brister, the property of Mr. Elijah Perrin, of Jones county, was tried at the last Supe- rior Court, of that county, before the Hon. John R. Donnell, on an indictment for a rape, committed on the body of a white woman. The evidence, we unde- stand, was very clear. The jury found him guilty; and he was sentenced to be hung on the fourth day of April next.

Died,

In Lower Fayetteville, on the 26 inst. William Russell, Senr. aged 55 years.—It is customary to say something of the good qualities of a man after Death—To do justice to the deceased he was a good neighbour, and few men could exceed him in virtue, inoffensiveness, & harmlessness. He never was known to be engaged in disputes on law suits & by his last will emancipated his slaves.—*Communicated.*

In the vicinity of Raleigh, on the 19th inst. at an advanced age, Mr. Isaac Hunter.

In this city, on the 18th inst. in the 66th year of his age, the Hon. *Brockholst Li- ingston*, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. This distinguished citizen has long occu- pied a conspicuous place in the public eye, and his talents and worth are too well known to require an obituary notice. On the bench of the State of New York, and since, on that of the Supreme Court of the United States, the public have long ac- knowledged in him the learned and inde- pendent Judge, the finished gentleman, and truly benevolent man.

It is some consolation to his family and friends that he has sunk into the grave at a good old age, crowned with honors, and wept by all who knew him. To his af- flicted family his loss is irreparable.—*Nat. Int.*

POSTSCRIPT.

We stop the press to announce an ar- rival at Charleston from Liverpool, which brings English dates to 14th February, two weeks later than those received at New York—The following particulars are from the Charleston Courier of Monday.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

BY the fast sailing British ship *Mary-Catharine*, Capt. Pace, arrived yesterday morning, in 36 days from Liverpool, we have our files of London papers to the 12th and Liverpool to the 14th ult.

No *Declaration of War* had yet been made—but both Chambers of the French Government had responded by large ma- jorities to the War Speech of the King— it was carried in the Chamber of Deputies on the 8th ult. after a stormy session, by a majority of 202 to 93.—Great prepara- tions were making to send off troops to the frontiers.

The warlike declarations of the Allies, had emboldened the Royalists in Spain, and it appears that a division of the Army of the Faith had made an attempt to take Madrid by surprize; in which attempt, however, they failed.

The British Parliament was opened on the 4th of February, by Commission, (the King being still indisposed) in a Speech, which was read by the Lord Chancellor. It states that the efforts of His Majesty's Government had been unremitted for the maintainance of peace in Europe, and that they would continue to be directed to the same end.

In the British Parliament the threaten ed War against Spain excites but one com- mon sentiment of indignation.

Sir James [illegible] Mr. Denman, champions always of the rights of man, distinguished themselves in the debate on this subject, and openly vindicated a war by England in support of Spain.

Lord Liverpool praised the leaders of the Spanish Revolution, as having ef fected it with unexampled innocene and moderation.

The Speech of the British Monarch and the subsequent discussion in Parlia ment, are well calculated to arrest the infatuated war spirit of the rash advisers of Louis the 18th.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, MARCH 27.

MERCHANDIZE.	Qua'ty rated.	From D. C.	
Bacon,	lb.	8	9
Beef, mess,		none.	
fresh,		4 50	5
Beeswax,		52	53
Brandy, Cog.	gal.	1 50	1 75
Peach,		45	50
Apple,		40	45
Butter,	lb.	15	20
Coffee,		25	28
Corn,	bush.	70	75
Cotton, Upland,	100 lb.	8	10 25
Flour, superfine,	bbl.	6 50	6 75
fine,			6 50
Flax-seed,	bush.	80	90
Gin, Holland,	gal.	1	1 25
Northern,		45	
Hogs lard,	lb.	9	10
Iron, Swedish,	100 lb.	5	5 25
English,		5	
Lead,	lb.	9	
Molasses,	gal.	29	30
Oats,	bush.	40	45
Pork,	100 lb.	5	6
Potatoes, Irish,	bush.	75	80
Rum, Jamaica, 4th pf.	gal.	90	1 25
W. Island, 4th do.		80	
do. 3d do.		75	
New-England,		45	50
Rice,	100 lb.	4	5
Salt, Turks island,	bush.	70	
Liverpool ground,			80
Steel, German,	lb.	16	
Blistered,		10	
Sugar, Muscovado,	100 lb.	8	9 50
Loaf,	lb.	17	19
Tea, Young Hyson,		1 15	1 25
Hyson,		1 15	1 25
Imperial,		1 40	
Gunpowder,		1 45	1 60
Tobacco, leaf,	100 lb.	3	3 50
manufactured,	lb.	8	15
Tallow,		8	9
Wheat,	bush.	1 10	1 25
Whiskey,	gal.	40	45

Wilmington, March 8.

Corn, 60 to 65 cents; Cotton, 9 to 10; Flour, superfine, $7 to 7¼; Lumber, 14 to 15; Molasses, 23 to 24; Tar, 1 00 to 1 05; Pitch, 2 00; Turpentine, 2 40 to 2 45; Bacon, 9 to 11; Beeswax, 33 to 35; Coffee, 24 to 25; Rum, Jamaica, 77 to 80; Rice, 2 50; Salt, Liverpool ground, 55; Sugar, 7 50 to 9; Tobacco, 4 00 to 4 25; Whiskey, 33 to 40.

New Advertisements.

THE FAYETTEVILLE ACADEMY.

AS the inhabitants of Fayetteville are deeply interested in the present state and future prospects of the Academy, the visiting commit tee take an early opportunity to report the result of the Private ex- amination of the Scholars.

Considerable solicitude has been felt for the success of the School as the Teachers were new and the plan untried—and it is with pleasure that the committee have ob-erved the decided advances made by the students in the different depart- ments.

An arrangement has been made, which identifies both the interest and the honour of the Teachers with the prosperity of the Seminary; and the Committee congratulate their fellow Citizens on the prospect of having an Academy both useful and creditable to the town.

The next Quarter will begin on the 1st April, when Mrs. Hamilton will be assisted by a Tutoress from Baltimore. A Teacher of Music and Drawing is likewise engaged.— Mr. Davis will continue in the Classi cal Department.

ROBT. DONALDSON,
R. H. MORRISON,
GEO. McNIELL,
Visiting Committee.

March 26. 1823. 40 tf

MR. PARMLY, *Dentist*,

MAY be consulted *for a few days only*, at Mr. Cochran's Board- ing House.

OF STOPPING TEETH.

The benefits of this operation are so truly important, that it is impossi- ble to recommend it too earnestly to the public. (This operation is gene.. rally delayed too long. After the Teeth have become painful, it is of little use.) When performed at the commencement of decay, or before the nerves are exposed, the Teeth may be preserved not only for many years, but for the remainder of a long life.

AN ESSAY on the Disorders and Treatment of the Teeth, for sale as above.

"The author of this Treatise we know to be an able and ingenious Dentist. This little volume contains perspicuous directions for the man- agement of the Teeth, and sensible observations on the cause of their decay."—*London Medico Chirurgical Journal and Quarterly Review of Me- dical Books, for Sept.* 1821.

March 27 1t

WANTED TO HIRE OR PUR- CHASE, a Piano Forte.

Apply to the Printer.

March 27. 43 tf

THE next Session of the Fayette- ville Academy commences on Tuesday the first day of April. The Subscriber having received from the Commissioners and School Committee, the management of the Institu- tion for his own behoof, begs leave to inform the Public that he is now prepared to receive pupils in the se- veral departments, whose progress, he pledges himself shall be attended to, with the most unremitting assi- duity.

The healthy situation of the Acad- emy, the spaciousness of the rooms, together with the repairs, these are now undergoing, must make it high- ly conducive to the health of the pu- pils; and this in connection with the opportunity that will hereafter be af- forded the students, of acquiring a thorough knowledge in the different branches of useful and ornamental education, it is to be hoped, will give the institution advantages equal to a- ny other seminary in this part of the country. It is well understood how children, in the rudiments, are neg- lected in almost all schools, as they are generally considered *unprofita- ble* and *troublesome* pupils; but to prevent that occurring in the Acad- emy a Young Lady, properly quali- fied, is engaged, whose *sole* employ- ment will be to instruct beginners of both sexes, under the immediate in- spection of Mrs. Hamilton.

A great cause why pupils do not progress in writing as they ought, proceeds from their often being one half of their time, without pens or ink: or, if they have the one, they want the other; and when they have both they are often of such a quality as to be unfit for use. That difficulty will in future be obviated by these necessary implements be- ing furnished the students *without charge*. The Classical Department is under the direction and govern- ment of Doctor Gondoroma Davis. A professor of Music, Drawing and Painting, has likewise been engag- ed to teach these branches, the tui tion to commence with the session. The Subscriber being aware that Geography cannot be successfully taught without a sett of large and correct Maps, he has procured these at a considerable expense, which with the Globes, will afford the stu- dent superior facilities. The Subscriber flatters himself that the preceding arrangements will be deemed sufficiently evincive of a determination to do all in *his* pow- er to render the Academy of Fay- etteville a seminary of public utili ty; and should public patronage justify the measure, additional teachers both in the useful and or- namental branches of education, will immediately be procured.

The terms are annexed

Wm. Hamilton.

March 27, 1823.

TERMS OF THE FEMALE DE- PARTMENT.

Rudiments,	$2 50
Reading and Writing,	3 00
Reading, Writing & Arithmetic	3 50
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography, abridged	4 50
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Belles Lettres, Moral Philosophy & Needle Work,	6 00

A separate charge for Music, Draw. ting and Painting.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Geometry, Algebra & Rhetorick,	$8 00

ENGLISH DEPARTMEMT FOR MALES.

Rudiments,	$3 00
Reading, Writing & Arithme. tic as far as the first 4 rules,	3 50
Reading, Writing & Arithme- tic, with Geography abridg- ed, or English Grammar,	5 00
Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes. English Grammar, Belles Lettres, Arithmetic, &c.	6 00
Book-Keeping, per course,	8 00

The rates payable in advance, with a tax of Twenty-Five Cents per quarter for Fire Wood, Water, &c.

Notice.

AFTER the first day of April next, the Office BANK UNIT- ED STATES will be closed at one o'clock.

DAVID WALKER, Cashier.

March 26. 43:2w.

Final Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly re- quested to come forward imme- diately and cancel their dues, o- therwise they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Should this *second* intimation be disregarded, the accounts of those indebted will most assuredly be increased by costs, and that short ly. DUNCAN SMITH.

Feb. 27, 1823. 39 4t

On Friday, March 28th,

On the second floor of the Auction Store

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSOTMENT OF

Household & Kitchen Furniture.

Terms at Sale.

J. LEVY & CO. Auctrs.

March 25. 1823.

Important Sale.

ON Saturday the 5th of April next, will be sold to the high- est bidder, at the late residence of James Stewart, dec. all the personal property of Mrs. Margaret Stewart dec consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Farming Utensils, House- hold and Kitchen Furniture, Corn, Fodder, &c. Conditions—Cash for all sums under five dollars; for grea- ter sums, a credit will be given until the 1st December next, on bond with satisfactory endorsers.

DUNCAN M'INTYRE,
JOHN CARMICHAEL,

25th March. 1823. Ex'rs.

Further Notice.

ON the same day, will be Leased, until the 1st of January next, that well known and Valuable Stand for a Store, or House of Entertainment, together with the Plant ation here- unto attached whereon James Stew- art formerly resided—A number of very Valuable Negroes will be hired out on the day of sale.

Hector M'Eachin.

March 25. 46 tf

Healthy Situations.

The subscriber has for sale on re asonable terms, several el- igible building Lots—high, healthy and convenient to never failing Springs of excellent water—nearer the business part of the town than any vacant Lots possessing such important advantages—A plan may be seen by applying at Dr H Ro- bison's Shop.

The Lots may be laid off of any size to suit purchasers, from one to ten acres—Lumber will be furn ish- ed for improvements upon better terms than can be obtained in the vicinity BENJ ROBINSON

Fayetteville, March 27. 43 3t

New Establisiment.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING ESTABLISHED THE

Coppersmith's Business,

in all its various branches, and hav- ing the best of Workmen employ- ed, will keep constantly on hand at his Shop on Hay-street, near the Brick Row,

STILLS

Of Various Sizes,

and Stills will be repaired at the shortest notice, at my Factory as above.

*** Cash will be given for old Copper and Pewter.

John M. Dobbin.

March 24, 1823. 43 4m.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is a free colore- ed man, and some person a few days past stole his Pocket Book, containing his papers of free- dom, signed by *John Taylor*, Clerk of the court of Orange county— should any colored person attempt to pass under the said papers, the public are hereby cautioned and warned to have them immedi tely arrested as impostors.

Macklin Revels.

March. 22. 43 3t

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the *Estate of Abraham Stevens* dec. and h reby notified that the ac- counts and notes remaining unpaid on the 10th day of April next, will be placed in the hands of an officer for Collection.

J. BIRDSALL Ex'r.

March 26 43 2w.

Town Militia!

YOU are ordered to attend a Muster of the company, at the Court-House to-morrow, precisely at 9 o'clock A. M. equipped as di rec- ted by law.

By Order,

JOHN S. GUTHRIE, Lieut.

March 27. 1t

Poetry.

The following words are adapted to a desponding Neapolitan Air:

WHERE SHALL WE BURY OUR SHAME?

Where shall we bury our shame?
Where—in what desolate place,
Hide the last wreck of a name,
Broken and stain'd by disgrace!
Death may dissever the chain,
Oppression will cease when we're gone;
But the dishonor, the stain,
Die as we may, will live on!

Was it for this we sent out
Liberty's cry from our shore?
Was it for this that her shout
Thrill'd to the world's very core?
Thus to live cowards and slaves—
Oh! ye free hearts that lie dead,
Do you not e'en in your graves
Shudder as o'er you we tread?

Miscellaneous.

From the National Gazette.

Messrs. Editors: A paragraph in your Gazette of Saturday, on the subject of Bees, induces me to mention, that an easier method of gathering honey than in India, and a more merciful one than what is generally pursued in this country, is practised in Germany. There, this interesting little insect is cultivated to great extent, frequently as an amusement, and very commonly as a source of revenue. Many treatises have been written on their singular nature, domestic arrangements, and the best method of treating them. Perhaps I put some of your readers in mind of the renowned Baron Munchausen, when I state that in some parts of Germany they are regularly taken to pasture; yet such is the fact. I have seen on the great heath of Luneburg in the Hanoverian dominions, hundreds of hives that were carried there from distant places in the spring of the year, for the bees to pasture on the heath flowers; herdsmen attend them; and in the autumn they are taken home again.

The mode of securing the honey is this; early in the fall the bee father (as the person who cultivates bees is called) protects himself with gloves and a kind of cap long enough to hang over his neck and shoulders, and which has a wire mask—and in dark rainy weather, or early in the morning or late in the evening, when all the bees are at home, he turns the hives upside down—a match made of dry herbs, such as rue wrapped in tow and linen, which burns without flame and makes a great smoke, is lighted and the smoke blown upon the hive, which drives the bees to the lower part of the hive, and gives him an opportunity of taking what quantity of honey he thinks they can spare, leaving a sufficiency for winter provision. Should it happen that the bee-father takes too large a tribute, or that an early winter prevents the bees from replenishing their stock as expected—they then are regularly fed with a composition consisting of sugar, honey, wine and water, boiled together, which is put in a saucer under the hive. A GERMAN.

From the Boston Evening Gazette.

Further Particulars of the Earthquake at Valparaiso, (South-America.)

Extract of a letter from a Bostonian, residing at Valparaiso, to a gentleman in this city, dated Nov. 26th.

The present is principally to acquaint you of the effects of a most tremendous and terrible earthquake, which was experinced here on the evening of the 18th. It took place between 10 and 11 o'clock, and the first shock which was probably of two or three minutes duration, laid the greater part of Valparaiso in ruins and spread consternation and terror every where about.—Several other heavy shocks followed; but not to be compared with the first, or to do so much injury. They continued very frequent through the night, and every one fled to the hills and the shipping for safety. Many lives were lost by the fall of buildings, but the number has not yet been ascertained; and nearly 300 are known to have perished, and others are missing; many too were wounded severely, among whom was the Supreme Director, who was down at that time from the city, and who very narrowly escaped while the Governor's Palace was trembling over his head. This building is so entirely in ruins that it will be required to rebuild it from the foundation. The churches are, some of them levelled to the ground, and the others so rent and shattered as to ruin them. The custom house buildings are injured very much, and in short there is scarce a building here which has not received more or less damage. Indeed there is not a dozen houses in the place at this time that would be considered habitable with safety and comfort. Several light shocks have been felt every day and night since the first, and fears are entertained that something more terrible is to follow.

Earthquakes are frequent in this country, and there is never a year without them; but they are not often very heavy, and it is nearly a century since they have experienced one so dreadful as at this time. Some of the neighboring towns and villages are entirely ruined, and there was the most painful apprehensions respecting the fate of the Capitol (Santiago,) but fortunately that city has escaped with comparative trifling injury. If it had been felt as severe there as in this place, it must have put a stop to business for a considerable time to come. As it is, there has been a total suspension for the week past, and it had been resumed only a day or two before, after waiting two months for the new commercial Reglamento. On the 18th we had been removing to another building, and the goods, furniture, &c. were piled up loose & promiscuously about the room where we slept, not having time to stow them away; we were in bed before the shock came on and the lights were all extinguished; here we were on a second floor, high from the street, and unacquainted with the stairs and passage out—I will not attempt to describe the horror of the moments of the earthquake, the noise was like a long loud peal of thunder, the floor of bricks under us rattled, the tenders over our heads cracked, the lime and dirt from the mud walls almost suffocated us, while the house rolled and trembled like a ship in a heavy, short sea. We escaped in safety to the streets, and there the tiles &c. were falling from the roofs, and though the night was beautifully clear and calm before, such clouds of dust arose from the trembling hills and falling walls, that it was difficult to see or breathe. The screams and cries of women and children were heard in every direction, and people of all classes were running almost naked through the streets, calling on Saints for mercy and protection.

Nearly the whole population are now scattered about the hills round the port, in tents, and it is said that most of the inhabitants of Santiago have also left their houses and gone into the fields. The English families as also our Consuls have all embarked on board the shipping, not more for safety than because their dwellings are rendered unfit to inhabit.

The loss or damage of goods, furniture, &c. I believe has been much less than was anticipated. Indeed I hear of nothing considerable; but these are greatly exposed to robberies—and though guards are kept in the streets, it is necessary for every one to go armed and look out for his own property. I am happy to say that none of our countrymen have lost their lives by this disaster nor have I heard of any other foreigner who is much known. It is a remarkable fact, which must be interesting to the enquiries of the curious, that on the day preceding this tremendous shock, there were myriads of fishes seen dead and dying on the water along shore. Captain Scott, of the Ida, who has since arrived here, was that evening on shore at St. Antonio, a little port about 30 miles to the S. where the shock was terrible: and the next morning, going off to his ship, rowed through the floating fishes, with which he says he could have filled his boat in a few minutes. I have read or heard before, of similar instances, and this corroboration leaves no doubt that the destruction was occasioned by the earthquake; but it would be difficult to determine in what manner it produces such an effect.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Great Fire in Canton.—The Caledonia, E. M. Donaldson, commander, left Whampoa on the 10th, and the Grand Ladrone the 13th of November. Previous to her departure the most destructive fire occurred at Canton, which was ever known at that place. It commenced about 9 o'clock, on the evening of the 1st of November, in a little Dyeing establishment, directly north of the Factories, at a distance of nearly one mile; and by midnight had gained so great a height, and approached the Factories with such incredible rapidity, with a strong wind blowing directly towards them, as to excite the most alarming apprehensions.

Orders were in consequence sent to Whampoa for every man that could be spared from the shipping, with the intention of levelling the Chinese buildings, immediately connected with the factories, as the only means of saving them; as it was ascertained that the Chinese were making no efforts whatever to extinguish the fire; having but little water, and most wretched means of applying it, rendered all their attempts unavailing; and a scene of unequalled confusion, and distress prevailed, in endeavoring to save their property from the flames; which the narrow confined streets, and immense throng rendered impossible.

Considerably before day-light, the destruction of the Factories was thought inevitable, and measures taken for the removal of the property from them, with Chop boats, which were promptly obtained for the purpose; and by very great exertions, those occupying the front and middle Factories, succeeded in the removal of the most valuable goods, before the fire had reached them; but so sudden was its approach, that several of the back Factories were enveloped in flames, before even the specie, and most valuable goods could be removed; the difficulty being very great in obtaining assistance; and from the unfavorable state of the tide, and a strong head wind, the boats from the shipping did not reach until late this morning; when most of the factories were in a blaze, and all attempts to arrest the flames fruitless. The crews were of great assistance however, in removing a large amount of specie and goods; to the boats; and preventing the natives from plundering, which they were very intent upon, and from confusion that prevailed, the utmost vigilance could not entirely guard against.

By noon, nearly the whole of the factories were in a blaze; and the wind, which had increased to a strong gale, blowing a continual stream of fire, directly in front, to which all were exposed, in a very confined space, rendered a longer continuance on shore insupportable; and likewise for the safety of the boats, were obliged to withdraw into the stream; and from thence could only witness the unopposed ravages of the flames, which raged with inconceivable fury the whole day, and as night approached, the whole of the factories (upwards of sixty in number) including the English, Dutch and Spanish Company's establishments, together with a number of the security merchants Hongs, were in an entire blaze, and the flames extending along the shore of the western suburbs, as far as the eye could reach, presented a scene, strikingly grand and sublime; but exciting the most painful feelings at its calamitous consequences, and the misery it occasioned; thousands were obliged to fly to the opposite shore for safety, leaving their houses and property a fury to the devouring flames.

Nearly the whole of the factories by day-light the next morning, were reduced to a mere heap of ruins; the English Company's buildings continued burning for two days after in consequence of the immense quantity of woolen goods deposited in them; it also continued burning along the shore to the west of the factories, until every building was destroyed in that direction; extending to a distance of nearly two miles.

Very considerable alarm prevailed shortly after the fire, from a report, that a number of desperate wretches intended attacking the boats, having the specie on board, which from their exposed situation, was much to be dreaded; and further increased by Honqua, the chief security merchant refusing to receive it in his Hong, (not deeming it safe there.) Application was in consequence made to the proper authority, for permission to take it to Whampoa which not being promptly granted, it was though proper to proceed there without it; and having the boats brought up from the shipping well armed, for protection, they reached Whampoa without being molested.

The most thankful acknowledgements are due from the Americans, having so large an amount at risk, (nearly two millions of dollars) to Com. Smith, the senior officer in the English Indies Company's service, for his friendly conduct on the occasion, in offering the protection of his well armed boats, should it be required; subsequent arrangements however, made it unnecessary, as the report proved unfounded.

It was impossible to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the amount of property destroyed. The loss to the Chinese was incalculable.—The official report of the officers appointed by the government to ascertain the damage, stated the destruction of upwards of eleven thousand buildings, comprehending a very considerable number of extensive store and warehouses; the greater proportion, however, consisting of small shops, and dwellings of the lower orders. But they could form no estimate of the amount of property destroyed therein, which must have been immense, from the impossibility of removing the bulky articles, of which they principally consisted; among those was 20,000 chests of black, and 10,000 chests of green teas, destroyed. The security merchants, Mauqua, Ponkequa, Chanque, and Futguas, Hongs, were entirely consumed. Mauqua, sustained a heavy loss, principally in teas, having 7,000 chests in his Hong at the time. A very considerable amount in manufactured silks, and other articles of small bulk, in the hands of the merchants, were saved; but a large quantity of silks, in an unfinished state, in the hands of the manufactors, was lost, as the fire originated with them, and destroyed a great number of their establishments.

Of foreign interests, the loss sustained by the English India Company was much the greatest, independent of the total destruction of their splendid buildings, a very considerable part of their annual importation of British manufactures, consisting of cloths, longells, camblets &c. was burnt. Their loss in those articles alone was estimated at one and a half million of dollars. Having been disappointed in timely assistance from their shipping at Whampoa, they were entirely unprepared from the suddenness of the fire, which had reached their buildings before any exertions were made for the removal of their property; and progressed so rapidly afterwards, that very little could be saved; as even the most valuable articles of private property of the members of the Factory could not be removed.

The Factory of the Dutch and Spanish Company's being closed at the time, their loss, with the exception of buildings was trifling. The Parsees, who have an extensive trade with the place, and a large amount at risk at the time, escaped with but little loss.

The loss sustained by the Americans, compared to the immense amount in danger, was very trifling, not exceeding in merchandize 100,000 dollars. The specie which remained in several of the factories during the fire, was fortunately all recovered, except from one vault which had been entered by the Chinese, and robbed of a few thousand of dollars, before they were detected.

The most serious injury to the American interest, will be the delay and difficulty occasioned by the derangement of all kind of business; and unfavorable effect upon the market; as Teas, Silks, and other important articles of investment had already experienced a considerable rise, and no doubt would advance still further, as very few of the vessels in port had secured their cargoes previously; and the difficulty of effecting purchases, or contracts afterwards was very great, particularly for Silks; from the number of Manufactories destroyed, and their inability to renew them for a considerable time.

Of the number of lives lost, no correct account could be obtained, the reports of the Chinese being very contradictory; they all concurred, however, in stating many to have perished; numbers were said to have been trampled to death in the streets, which was not improbable, from the immense throng in the confined streets leading to the water, that became impassable from the quantity of goods in them, which they were striving to convey to the boats. The remains of several were discovered near the Factories, after the fire supposed to have suffered in that way. What was peculiarly distressing, a number of small feeted women, were said to have perished in the flames; many of whom, by the unnatural custom of compression are crippled from infancy; and at such a time, could not escape without great difficulty. But one life was lost at the Factories, that of an American sailor, burnt in one of the back buildings.

Throughout this scene of devastation & ruin the whole of the Americans in the place, displayed all the activity, spirit and firmness, which the occasion called for; and evinced a mutual desire to co-operate, and assist each other.—Their situation as well as all foreigners in the place, was rendered extremely uncomfortable, for want of accommodation, as the difficulty was very great, in procuring even such as the Chinese buildings afforded, which are not calculated for the cold weather, which was approaching; many were living in boats, and on board the shipping at Whampoa, and a considerable time must elapse before the factories can possibly be rebuilt.

Many of the American vessels would be detained on account of the destructive fire. The factory of Mr. Etting, from Philadelphia, was the only one saved. Mr E. behaved most nobly, throwing his doors open and distributing his stores for the relief of his distressed countrymen, without fee or reward. Most of the American property was saved. The British Commodore, who had a very respectable force on shore, offered every assistance in his power to the Americans. The estimated loss, as far as could be ascertained, when the Caledonia sailed, would be to the British without calculating their superb factories and store houses, one million and a half of dollars; to Mr. Cushing 40,000 dollars; to Mr. Oliphant 7,000 dollars. The Caledonia's cargo was all on board. One half of the Phœnix's was on board. The factory occupied by Mr. Thompson, of Philadelphia, was destroyed but the whole of the goods were saved with the loss of about one hundred and twenty dollars. The natives considered it a just punishment inflicted upon them by their *Jos*, whom they worship. The ship Columbian, Capt. Shearman, of and for this port, which vessel sailed Oct. 26, was spoken by the Caledonia, all well, off St. Helena.

Saddlery Warehouse,

GREEN STREET,

AT THE OLD STAND,

A few doors north of the Market Square.

T. HARRISON, in addition to his former Stock, has this day received from New-York, a new supply of

GOODS

in his line, and expects to keep always on hand, a full assortment of all articles in the Saddle and Harness Making Business, so that Country Saddlers and others may rely on being satisfactorily supplied and on very favourable terms. He has also received some articles in the line of Coach Making, such as Plated Bands, Handles, Moulding, Joints, Knobs, Lace, &c. &c.; and keeps constantly of his own manufacturing,

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Velices,

with every other article in the line.

February 20, 1822. 38:tf.

$125 Reward.

BROKE Anson Jail on Friday the 7th inst.

THOMAS CURTIS AND HAMILTON HARRIS.

Thos Curtis is between twenty five and thirty years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, spare made, dark hair, long sharp nose, somewhat dark skinned, pale blue or rather grey eyes, thin visaged, slow of speech, down look, and is fond of spirits; has a knot on one of his fingers, I believe on the left hand, which is a little cracked and stiff.

Hamilton Harris is a tolerably large bodied man, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, a very dark Mulatto, between thirty and thirty-five years of age. Harris is a noted fellow for breaking Jails, and has broken several in the Western part of this state.

Thomas Curtis is charged with the murder of Thomas Cash.

Hamilton Harris is charged with having committed a rape.

A reward of $100 will be given for the apprehension of Curtis, and twenty five dollars for the apprehension of Harris, so that I get hold of them.

Joseph Medley, Shff.

February 9, 1823. 37:tf.

☞ The subscriber intending to quit this State in the Spring, requests those who are indebted to him to make payment, and those who have demands against him to present them.

A. SWEETLAND.

Fayetteville Jan. 23, 1823. 34tf.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

March Term 1823.

ORDERED, That the election of Coroner, and laying a County Tax for 1823 be postponed until the Saturday of the next Probate Court, to be held on the first Friday after the first Monday in April next at the Court House in Fayetteville—a Majority of the Acting Justices being necessary, a punctual attendance is requested.

JOHN ARMSTRONG Clk.

March 13, 1823. 41 5w.

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

THAT Dwelling House, and Lot containing three acres, or thereby, situated on the south side of Person street, nearly half way to Campbleton, and formerly the property of Robert Raiford, Esq. is now for sale. For terms apply to LARKIN NEWBY,

or

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

9th Jan. 1823. 32 tf

TO BE LET,

For a Few Months,

THE EAST WING OF THE

MANSION HOTEL,

Well calculated for a Store.

Apply to

P. T. TABER.

Oct. 31. 22 tf.

FOR SALE.

WILL be Sold, without reserve, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on the 1st of April next, the House and Lot on Hay-Mount, at present occupied by Anderson Curtis.

Terms will be made known on the day of Sale.

March 4, 1823. 40 4t

Barnum Beach & Co

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

15 Packages

LADIES' & GENTLEMENS

BOOTS & SHOES.

Made particularly for Retailing

ALSO,

14 Doz. Blk. & Coloured Morocco

10 Doz. Hair Seives

10 Boxes Cotton Cards,

Which are offered at Wholesale and Retail, lower than usual, for Cash.

☞ All debts contracted with us, after this notice, will be considered on interest after 30 days.

Feb: 13, 1823: 37tf

CHERAW,

SOUTH CAROLINA.

About 500 Lots in the Town of Cheraw, including all those valuable lots on the River Bank together with 1000 acres of woodland in the vicinity of the Town, will positively be sold at Public Auction in April next, the sales will commence on the first Monday of the month, and will continue for three days or until all the above property is sold.

Terms as follows;

On all sums less than $500, a credit of twelve months, on all sums exceeding $500, and less than $2000, a credit of one and two years, payable in equal annual installments, on all sums exceeding $2000, a credit of one two and three years, payable in the same manner. Interest from the date of the purchase, the purchaser paying at the time of sale 10 per cent on the amount of his contracts and giving a mortgage of the property with personal security if required.

It is thought superfluous to dwell on the rise, the present importance and future prospect of Cheraw: as it has now assumed that rank in the commercial world which renders such detail unnecessary, but for the information of those who may live at a distance, and whose Mercantile connection with this section of country may not have led them to a knowledge of the consequence and resources of this place, we subjoin the following facts: In the year 1818, Cheraw (then Chatham,) contained a Store three or four dwelling houses, and thirty or forty inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1820, and now contains an elegant Academy, a Printing Establishment from which issues a weekly paper, four houses of Entertainment thirty Stores, a considerable number of dwelling Houses and at least 1000 inhabitants two large Steam Boats and a variety of small craft are employed in navigating the river, one Steam Boat plies directly between Charleston, and the other between Georgetown and Cheraw each boat carries from 6 0 to 800 bales of cotton a trip, the Steam Boat Pee Dee has performed the entire trip from Cheraw to Georgetown and back in four days. During the last season about 14,000 bales of cotton were sent from this place, and during this season it is computed from the present purchases that 2 ,000 at least will be sent to market with a variety of other produce. The resources of Cheraw from the back country, are not inferior to that of any inland Town between Richmond (Vir.) and Augusta (Geo.) Arrangements have been made to throw a bridge over the River, and the Mail Routes have been so altered as to accomodate the place. The site of the Town is elevated, airy and commanding.

JOHN TAYLOR Jr.
JAMES COIT,
Agents for the Chatham Town Company

WANTED,

A YOUNG Man of good connections, who understands accounts, and can produce satisfactory evidence of sobriety and integrity.

Apply at this Office.

Feb. 13, 1823. 37 tf

Freeborn Ploughs,

FOR SALE BY

Stuart, Birdsall & Co.

March 13. 4 3t